

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the New York State Charities Aid Association was recently successful in getting the County Tuberculosis Hospital Law amended by the 1917 Legislature, making the erection of hospitals mandatory in counties having more than 35,000 population. The amendment was put through as a war measure, so that the state will be prepared to treat cases discovered in examining recruits or found in the Army itself.

The following conclusions are drawn from the experience of Canada:

"(1) Adequate medical examination for tuberculosis of all men considered for the Army.

"(2) Sanatorium care for the early cases rejected by the medical examiners should be provided by the state; and hospital care for the moderate and advanced cases thus discovered should be provided by the local communities, cities or counties.

"(3) Soldiers invalidated because of tuberculosis should be kept under military discipline and required to go into tuberculosis hospitals for care and treatment. The institutions should be sufficiently numerous throughout the state so that the men may be placed in the hospitals that are close to the localities in which their kinsfolk reside, enabling the latter to see the men frequently, thus promoting contentment and a willingness to co-operate with the hospital authorities in pursuing the course of treatment."

Book Reviews

Roentgen Technic (diagnostic). By Norman C. Prince. St. Louis: Mosby Co. 1917.

This little book may be of value to the beginner in Roentgenology in giving him a rough guide to positions and exposures. It will soon be laid on the shelf and forgotten. The procedures described soon become a matter of routine and the electrical and theoretical considerations are more or less inaccurate.

It is, on the whole, an artless, if enthusiastic contribution to Roentgen literature. H. E. R.

Gynecology. Edited by E. C. Dudley and S. S. Schochet. Vol. 4 of Practical Medicine series for 1917. Chicago: Yearbook Publishers. 1917. Price, \$1.35.

Contents.

General principles. Disorders of menstruation. Ovary. Displacements and injuries. Infections and allied disorders. Malformations and tumors. Sterility.

Pediatrics and Orthopedic Surgery. Edited by I. A. Abt and J. Ridlon. Vol. 5 of Practical Medicine series for 1917. Chicago: Yearbook Publishers. 1917. Price, \$1.35.

Contents.

Pediatrics. Spine. Upper extremity. Lower extremity. War orthopedics. Miscellaneous.

Urology.—Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Male Genital Organs, and the Venereal Diseases. By Edward L. Keyes, Jr. New York and London: Appleton, 1917.

A very good history of the development and progress of urology could be had by a comparative study of this new edition and its predecessors. Van Buren, E. L. Keyes, Sr., and his scholarly son, the present author, are all distinguished urologists of their respective periods.

For almost half a century innumerable revisions and new editions have kept step with the rapid advances of the science and each one has registered the knowledge of its period in a conservative but complete manner, and been recognized as the standard of its time. The growth from a hybrid and discreditable venerology to a highly technical

and creditable surgical specialty is nowhere better illustrated than by a comparison of Van Buren, Keyes' first edition, "Genito-Urinary Diseases and Syphilis," to this modern "Urology," which frankly disclaims any kin to the black plague, but requires hundreds of pages to elucidate the modern and brilliant science of renal diagnosis and treatment. The frequent association of lues with the sexual organs necessarily requires familiarity of the disease on the part of the urologist. This need is met in this edition by a short but practical summary in an appendix.

Many chapters of this nineteenth edition have been revised and rewritten in this 1917 tome. The chapters are logically and thoughtfully arranged and fully illustrated by 18 excellent plates and 214 drawings. A student of urology is impressed in reading the text by the fairness and good judgment shown in the presentation of the more recent advancements. One feels that all statements have been honestly and carefully tested in the light of actual experience. That they are, in addition, vouched for by the reputations of past masters, unless otherwise stated. The presentation carries a current personal worth as embodying the wide clinical experience of a born urologist of high scientific attainments in the fundamentals of medicine and surgery.

This new edition forms an ideal text-book for the medical student, a practical and valuable reference for the busy practitioners, or alien specialist, and a gratifying and wholesome stimulus to the urologist.

F. H.

Syphilis and the Nervous System. By Max Nonne. Authorized translation from the second revised and enlarged German edition by Chas. R. Ball. Second American edition revised. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1916. Price, \$4.00.

A thoroughly good and comprehensive book written, as the author states, "out of the practice for the practice." The numerous illustrations deal mainly with the pathology of the subject and are satisfactory. Many case histories are cited from Nonne's wards at Eppendorf, Hamburg, and from the French and English literature.

Full recognition is given to the important work of Noguchi in demonstrating the spirochaetae in the metasymphilitic diseases. And since, in these latter diseases, the role of syphilis as a cause is no longer to be doubted, much of the discussion as to the etiology of both tabes and paresis could be advantageously eliminated. To this phase, however, much historic interest attaches. A spirochaetal toxin acting in a selective way on the nervous tracts (after the manner of diphtheria toxin) is the view still expressed as explaining much of the pathology of paresis and tabes.

The chapter on the modern laboratory study of the blood and cerebro-spinal fluid is of particular and timely interest. The laboratory conclusions have been critically checked up by clinical and pathological findings. In this chapter the technique of the four reactions, Wassermann in the blood, Wassermann, leucocytes and albuminous bodies in the cerebro-spinal fluid are minutely described. A chapter on salvarsan therapy has been added. The author shows no great enthusiasm as to the value of the newer arsenic bodies in nerve syphilis. He uses them, however, as they are commonly used in conjunction with mercury and the iodides.

The value of energetic treatment of the older sort in the early stages of syphilis as a means of preventing subsequent involvement of the central nervous system, is still questioned by numerous authorities, the author included. And it is still too soon to know whether the use of the newer diagnostic and therapeutic agents will influence this most important problem of late syphilis and metasymphilis.

H. H.